Seminary.

Ma. per Quarter.

with

Extra charges ing, aint Boarding Scholars, n reasonable terms. ntion will paid to

TICE. HN MILLER

nder their thanks to the public in general and particularly reent of roceries, Queen's ss Ware and

CEEE will sell on the most rins, for GASH. They all on all those that debted to them, for r accounts, on or be-September next, oll bring suits on all been standing over thout any discrimierefore hope this no-

pleasant. arýland, sc.

lis, A. A. County.

ereby Given, iber of Anne Arunobtained from the of Anne Arundel nd, letters of admipersonal estate of late of Anne Arund. All persons hav. the said deceased, d to exhibit the iers thereof, to or before the 30th excluded from all estate. Given un-17th day of June

ip heretofore exauthorised to setander our hands S. BRYAN, NDERSON,

ned having purthereto a handnable

ods,

ries, s'to sell on rea-

give satisfaction ur on with their WATKINS, N'S. SELBY.

Public Sale

said deceased, consisting of sense valuable, negroes, (men, women, a children.) horses cattle, hop, her hold and kitchen furniture, and far ing utentils.

ing stentils.

TERMS OF SALE.

Are, for all sums of twenty dollars and under, the cash to be paid, and all sums above twenty dollars a se dit of six months, the purchaser gire bond with good and sufficient security. bearing terest from the day of a

Sheriff's Seles By virtue of two writs of the insected out of 'Anne Arunda fon court, and to ma directed, game to goods and chattels, land and in ments, of Philip Snowden, at sit Anthony Holmead, Jun. and John Holmead, for the use of Charles D vall, and F. A. Raesell and Dar Bartlett, for the use of Charles D vall. I have sized and taken in enterty Grundage, for the use of Charlesp vall. I have seized and taken in each tion, all that tract of land called an bin Hood's Forest," containing a acres of land, more or less and Monday the 3d day of Jalyaest, the premises, I shall proceed to a the said land to the highest bidder and to retisfue the delt days. or cash, to satisfy the deht due as presaid. Sale to commence at colock. R. Welch, of Ben. o'clock.

Shiff. A. A. cour

By virtue of a writ of fieri faci By virtue or a will his steel by Richard G. Hutton store a justice of the peace for Aune del county, and to me direct gainst the goods and chatter had and tenements, of John H.D. Lan at suit of Nicholas J. Walkins, I ha seized and taken in exception; all the tract or part of a tract or partel land called Grammar's Chance, to taining one hundred & seventy fire cres of land, more or less, being t plantation at present occupied the said Lans. And I hereby gi the said Lane. And I hereby ginotice, that in Monday the 3d day July next at the court house in A napolis, shall proceed to sell the saland to the highest bidder, for cis to satisfy the debt due as aforesa Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

R. Welch, of Ben. She. A. A. A.

100 Dollars Reward Ran away from the subscriber near the 6 vernor's Bridge, Frior George's county, M ryland, on the 24th

ryland, on the 24th.

March last, a Negree Man named JIM, we wards of 40 years of age, his conplexion not very dark, of ordinar height, but uncommonly large and broad across the back and shoulders very bowlegged, by which he may be known, limps a little in his walk, has an old scar near one of his eres, his clothing was a suit of white domestic kersey, and one of dark woollen cloth kersey, and one of dark woollen cloth but no doubt has a variety. Jim's father, if alive, lives with Mr. Joseph N. Stockett, near South River Church and he has brothers and other confusion. ons belonging to Mr. Guisting Knighton, and I have no doubt but Jim is lurking thereabeuts, or somewhere between South and Patazeat rivers. for some fishing landing, or some of the waters at this season of the year, and there hire himself. I will give any person fifty dollars for appre-hending Jim within twenty miles of home: and one hundred dollars if taken out of the etate of Haryland and District of Columbia, so that in either cass, he is brought home or secured

cass, he is brought home or secured so that I get him again. All persons are hereby warned not to herbous er employ said fellow. Grafton Tyles. P. 8.—Jim's wife, is now living on the farm of the late Judge Ganil, known by the name of Wattes Landing, on Patuxent; opposite Lover Marlborough, and it is probable Jim is hisking about there or in Galver county.

MARYLAND



GAZETTE.

AND STATE REGISTER.

TYOL LXXXI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1826.

No. 27.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per annum.

Mr. Maxcy's Speech Freed in the House of Delegates at their he session, on the resolutions in favour so an amendment of the Constitution of the U.S. in relation to the election of the heident and Vice-President.

(Concluded.)

If the objections which lie against a general ticket, elected by the people of each general ticket, and in stronger force against a general ticket of electors appointed by the state histure. Besides those objections which is necommon against both, there are some faculiar force against the appointment by plative ballot. It is manifestly the in Instaire ballot. It is manifestly the in-tion of the framers of our constitution, at the voice of the people should prevail in the election of the President. This is the from the words of the constitution, such directs, that "each state shall ap-pire, in such manner as the legislature acrof may direct, a number of electors, e-pairs the whole number of senators and palin the whole number of senators and remembries, to which the state may be solded in the congress." Now until it can exten, that the term state, is synonimous in the term legislature, the appointment dector by the legislatures must be construed an usurpation upon the rights of the legislature in the people of festate, in contradistinction to the legislature. The term direct, implies a commission or a regulation prescribed, to remove else. To whom is that regulating precribed? to the state, or the people of a tate, and by the legislature, it will be absurd to suppose that legislature to meant by state. If any doubt would remeant by state. If any doubt would re-June 8

A. A. A.

June 8

George M'Neir,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has just received a large and has some assortment of
Spring Goods

Of a superior quality, among which may be found some of the may be found some of the Best Black. Blue, Green and mixed Lastings; Silk and plain Drilling of various colours, Bombazetts and plain Drilling of various colours, Bombazetts and plain Drilling of various colours, With a large assortment of Vest.

Which he will be happy well, and the election of the President.

Which he will be happy well, and the election of the President.

Which he will be happy well, and the election of the remaining the right of making it, along the proper construction, which frame the constitution, in which we are inframed the constitution, in which we are inframed to the constitution, in which we are inframed to the onstitution, in which we are inframed to the constitution, in which we are inframed to the legislatures of the states. This remained from July till Septiment, when it was struck out, and the major judged was inserted in place of a like the people of the state, is still further major down the state in place of a like the people of the state, is still further major down the constitution by the disputable members of the convention, who was some assure that the word state as the election of the convention, who who is major to the legislature of the states. This remained from July till Septiment, when it was struck out, and the legislatures of the states. This remained from July till Septiment, when it was struck out, and the legislature of the states. This remained from July till Septiment, when it was struck out, and the legislature of the states. This remained from July till Septiment, when it was struck out, and the legislature of the states. This remained from July till Septiment, when it was struck out, and the constitution, in whoh was struck out, and the co

ly committing the right of making it, and by the people for the special pur-man by the people for the special pur-ma, and at the particular conjuncture."

"A small number of persons selected by the follow-citizens from the general mass, the likely to possess the discernment re-smit to so complicated an investigation."

They have referred it? (the election of President,) "in the first instance to an incise act of the people of America, to use the incise of the people of America, to use the incise of purpose of making the program and the election of purpose of making the program and the election of the immediate agents in the election of the immediate in the executive should be independent for his continuance in office, on that the people themselves. He might be complaisance for those, whose favour a occasing to the duration of his official agence."

secessify to the duration of his official sequence, and the construction of his official sequence, and the construction of the legislature. Such appointments to the legislature. Such appointments to the legislature of general ticket is a nor odious than the other; and I feel admits a consolution of general ticket is a nor odious than the other; and I feel admits a consolution of general ticket is a nor odious than the other; and I feel admits a consolution of general ticket is a nor odious than the other; and I feel admits a consolution of electron is the state actualistic to give a fair expression of the house of the nation.

of the house than an uniform mode appointing the factor ought to be subsed in the place of the present provision of the constitution what head, and that peculiarly, interesting the constitution what head, and that de constitutiones that head, and that re-peculiarly interesting to the small re-peculiarly interesting to the small that head, and that re-peculiarly interesting to the small that the peculiar should be by distincted of general ticket, which interest of green already of general ticket, which is draw altegether the voice of sales and a tome now. Mr. Speak-the chief hallow of the second proposocial time first resolution—that the peculiar that the first resolution—that the peculiar that down is selectors,; and give the star that of voing directly for the sales that the peculiar peculiar to act for the head representation and confident and confident that the peculiar peculiar peculiar to act for the head of the peculiar peculiar to act for the head of the peculiar peculi

ified to legislate, and they therefore wisely delegate the power of making laws to their representatives, whom, however, they hold directly responsible to themselves through the medium of elections. Although they cannot meet together and deliberate upon, and to devise laws, they are qualified to judge, which of their neighbours are most worthy of their confidence and best qualified by wisdom, virtue & talents, for the task of legislation.

of legislation.

They are not competent themselves to execute the duties of chief magistrate. A chief magistrate is therefore selected for the discharge of the executive functions. The only adequate security for the faithful discharge of them, by this high officer, who is constantly exposed to the most powerful temptations to swerve from his duty, is a direct responsibility to those upon whose interests his power is to operate.

The experience of all free nations emphatically teaches that the principles which of legislation.

The experience of all free liations of the phatically teaches that the principles which are most hostile to the interests of freedom, and which are most difficult to be countered. and which are most dimens to be counter-acted and guarded against, are intrigue and corruption. Ambitious men have hereto-fore in all ages, and will hereafter, use these instruments for the accomplishment of their designs. Will not the candidates for the Presidency have resort to them in influenc-ing the designs. ing the electors? The President has nearly 10,000 offices in his gift. If it were found, while an election of this high officer was pending, that the votes of a few of the electoral body only were necessary to decide the election, are we not to apprehend that the candidates would employ all the presidents. the candidates would employ all the means in their power to obtain these votes?—And are we in despite of the lessons of history, to place so high an estimation upon human virtue, as to suppose that out of these ten thousand offices, enough might not be selected for a small portion of the electors or their friends, with attraction enough to tempt a sufficient number of them to barter their votes for them, more especially when those votes are given by hallot, which shuts out all means of detecting the delinquents? The framers of our constitution were aware of the danger of corruption and intrigue, and therefore endeavoured to guard against it, by providing that the electors should be appointed a short time previous to giving their votes—should be clothed with no power but to give their votes, and should all vote throughout the Union in one day. But are those provisions a sufficient guard a-gainst corruption? May not agents be plac-ed in each state near enough to perform the ed in each state near enough to perform the work of corruption between the period of the choice of the electors and the time of giving their votes? If this be not sufficient time, we all know, that although in the con-templation of the constitution, electors are not supposed to be known until after their appointment, we in noint of fact, they are not supposed to be known until after their appointment, yet in point of fact, they are candidates a long time before their election, the result of that election can, in most cases be calculated on with great accuracy, and of course a long time is, in fact, tho' contrary to the theory of the constitution, given for tampering with them. Where the electors are appointed by the legislature, there would exist still greater facilities for corruption, as the members are elected to their stations for one. two or three years beforehand.

for one, two or three years beforehand.— And can any one look back upon the scenes exhibited by the legislature of New York, previous to the late election, who met for the purpose of appointing the electors of President and Vice President, but with dis-President and Vice President, but with dis-gust for the past, and apprehension for the future, if the legislative appointment of e-lectors be longer sanctioned by custom! On that occasion, before any choice was made, the result of the electoral election in most of the other states was lew, and it was ger rally supposed, as the New-York legis-lature had the power of giving 36 votes to any one of the candidates, that the fate of the presidential election was in their hands. the presidential election was in their hands. In the lobbies of the house, attended visitors from all parts of New York, and many parts of the United States, friends of the se candidates, so regularly, that like the agents employed in that state for the procurement of bank charters, they were called lobby members: These visitors, after the regular daily session was over, mingled freely with the members at their various boarding hor see in the darkness of night, as well as the light of day. Did any member of this house who turned his attention to the spectacle just described, contemplate it without apprehanium from the number of the house of the special production of the pro

Just described, contemplate it without appre-hensions for the purity of the election, or look forward to a frequent recurrence of such scenes, without feeling a well founded apprehension for the stability of his country's freedom?
I do not impute to any of the illustriou citizens who were then candidates for the presidency, any direct agency in these trans-sctions. But are we to calculate on a con-tinuance of the simplicity and virtue of the present times—and if the lobby members at-tending the legislature of New-York on the occasions, to which I have adverted, were attracted thither by views of their own, without any direct connexions with any of the candidates, may we not feer, that in more

the candidates, may we not fear, that in more corrupt fines, agents will a tend on such occasions, with letters of attorney from their employers in their pockets, suthorizing them to supplate for their principals?

Such was the feeling of disgust excited amongst the people of that great and powerful state, that a legislature since elected, have voluntarily sacrifited the advantage of a general ticket on the star of public virtue, and passed a law not only giving the appointment of electors to the people, but to the people in districts.

These views shew the danger of deposit-g the power of election in any small se-ct body of intermediate agents. Even if is did not exist, electors are useless. It is mass of the people. Does the president These views show the danger of depositing the power of election in any small select body of intermediate agents. Even if this did not exist, electors are useless. It is supposed by some, that it was the original intention of the framers of the constitution, that the electors should be chosen by the intention of the framers of the constitution, that the electors should be chosen by the people for their intelligence and superior capacity, to judge of the qualifications necessary in a president; and of course, that they should have a discretionary power in choosing whomever they should prefer. If this were the original intention of the framers of the constitution, it only furnishes a new proof of the difficulty of foreseeing the operation of any form of government, and that experience and time alone can decide it.—In point of fact, do the people vote for electors on account of their superior intelligence and capacity to make a wise choice! Do they ever ask respecting a candidate for Do they ever ask respecting a candidate for the electoral office, "Is he a man of tal-Do they ever ask respecting a candidate for the electoral office, "Is he a man of talents or wisdom?" Has he superour knowledge or virtue. No. The only question asked is, for whom does he intend to vote, and can reliance be placed on his pledge. In point of fact then, the people now virtually vote directly for the president—They make up their minds respecting the fitness of the candidates, for that high office, before they inquire who are electoral candidates, and when they hear, the only thing, they think it necessary to say before they give their suffrages, is, which of them will vote for my favourite candidate for president? Electors then in all cases are useless, and from the danger of corruption ought to be sholished.

be abolished.

The inference from all this reasoning is, that the danger of corrupt influence can only be avoided by placing the election in the hands of the people themselves.—However powerful the means of corruption, derived from executive patronage may be, when brought to bear upon a small portion of 261 electors, the ten thousand offices in the gift of the President are lost, when ten millions of American people are to be corrupted, The mass of American citizens are removed from the influence of executive patronage, from the influence of executive patronage, and are therefore, beyond the reach of corruption. They then, are the only safe de-

positaries of the electoral power.

The danger from popular tumults, which The danger from popular tumults, which has been urged against giving the election of President directly to the people, is altogether imaginary in this country. This apprehension was justified by experience in the nenson was justified by experience in the ancient republics—But there is no just an alogy between those republics and ours. In them, the people assembled in a large city and gave their votes at one place. This was the case in the Roman Republic, even when the number entitled to vote was 4,000,000. The natural consequence of such assemblages, under the excitement of an election, was disorder and blood-shed. But how different is the practice in this country. was disorder and blood-shed. But now un-ferent is the practice in this country? Here the voters are dispersed over several thou-sand miles. Instead of being brought together in one place, they vote at more than a thousand separate places. Each electoral district in the several states, is generally broken up into eight or ten smaller election districts, townships or wards. Upon an average, less than 300 voters meet at each place. The success of a candidate does not determine the resulting the severage of the success of a candidate does not determine the severage of the severage place. The success of a candidate does not depend upon one, but upon at least 131 electoral districts, each of which, have probably ten different places of voting. The reflection, that one single district will, by itself, have but little effect upon the general result, will necessarily take away all temptation to violence. The final result is not known for nearly a month after the election is over, when whatever excitement mental. is over, when whatever excitement might have existed in particular districts on the election day, must, from time, reflection and dispersion, have subsided, and the mind is prepared to submit quietly to a disappointment. Instead of there being danger from popular tunults and too much excitement on popular tunults and too much excitement on the occasion of the election of president, ex-perience shews, that too much apathy exists amongst the people. To increase their in-terest in it, will be one of the beneficial re-sults of giving them a direct vote for the president. But there is no more danger to the envernment of this wast nation, to be apthe government of this wast nation, to be apprehended from tumults in the petty election districts, into which our country is divided, than that the circling waves from the dropping of a pebble, will agitate to convulsion the waters of the occan.

sion the waters of the ocean.

By the foregoing train of reasoning then, we come fairly to the inference, that the mass of the people are beyond the reach of corruption, or the danger of commotion, and that they possess the most essential of all qualifications for voters, honesty and disinterestedness of purpose. The only doubt that can remain about the propriety of giving them a direct vote, is, whether they are sufficiently intelligent to bestow it wisely.

I have never yet had a disposition to flatter the people at the expense of truth, and I trust I never shall; and altho' I may now be in some danger of being suspected of that intention, I must, nevertheless venture to declare, after much reflection, that in my only the support of the proposed of the and the support of th

intention, I must, nevertheless venture to declare, after much reflection, that in my opinion the American people do possess sufficient intelligence to make a wise choice of President and Vice President.

We can arrive by reasoning at no just opinion of the capacity of the people, to make a judicious choice of President, without taking into consideration a new power which his arisen in Modern times. You can be at no loss, for Speaker, in conjecturing that I alluste to the press, by means of which intelligence is as regularly communicated to all parts of our body politic, as achiation upon touch is communicated by the nerves to

count of the affairs of the republic—its fi-nances—its commerce—its agriculture—its manufactures—its army—its navy—its rela-tions with foreign countries! The journals of the capital convey it with the speed of the post to 000 other newspapers, which with the same speed hasten for distribution to 6.00 post offices; and in a few short weeks, the mass of the American people are fami-ber with its interesting contents. If a sub-ject of great importance is discussed in con-gress where full deliberation is given to all great measures—the arguments of many of the ablest men in the Union, on either side, are communicated to the remotest parts of are communicated to the remotest parts of are communicated to the remotest parts of this wide country, before the decision takes place. So that the press and the mail con-vert the whole American people into one great auditory, before which, the eloquence and ability of our statesmen are displayed. On the smaller theatre of the several states, a similar scene is annually exhibited, by the messages of governors and the proceedings of their legislatures. The people thus become well acquainted with the talents of all When from amongst them, or from those, who have distinguished themselves in any who have distinguished themselves in any other place by their talents in the service of their country, candidates are brought forward for the high post of president, their qualifications become the ubject of severe scrutiny in all the papers of the country, discussions upon their marits taken place amongst the intelligent men of every state, county, city and village; in state-houses, court-houses, at elections—in fine at every place, where half a dozen voters are collected, for several years before the election place, where half a dozen voters are collected, for several years before the election comes on; so that at last there is scarce a man to be found that is not well informed, with respect to their talents, services and virtues. After the investigation thus made, the people become qualified by the requisite intelligence, to decide upon the pretensions of the several candidates—in the same manner as a jury become qualified after are manner as a jury become qualified after argument by more enlightened counsel, to decide upon the merits or causes of persons who are tried before them. If this be not the case, then the whole republican theory must fail; for, according to that theory, whenever the cause of virtue and truth shall be supported before the people within be supported before the people, with as much zeal and ability as are employed a-

gainst it, that cause must triumph From the view, which I have thus imperfectly presented to the house, I hope they will be satisfied, that in the election of president and vice president, the people are competent and qualified to act for themselves; and therefore, that there is no necessity for the agency of electors;—that such delegation of their power is dangerous to their liberties, because their agents may be recurripted, and their they ought to retain in their own hands and to exercise the power of voting directly for those high officers.

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to examine the third proposition contained in the resolutions, which is: That provisions ought to be made to presultent from devolutions and vice president from devolutions. dent and vice president from devolving up-on the two bouses of congress respectively.

All the objections, which I have urged against the avency of electors apply with redoubled torce to the house of representatives as an electoral body. From the multiplication of states, and the increase of territory and popula-tion, we must expect that hereafter, there will be a much larger number of competitors for the presidency, than there have been heretofore. In proportion to the number, will be the probability that no one will have a majorichance is therefore, if the constitution remains as at present, that in 9 cases out of ten, the president will be appointed by the house of representatives. The tendency of the system is therefore to make that house a permanent electoral body. When experience has shown this to be the case, the ambitious men, who are aspiring to the Presidency, will look to the members of that house, to the legislatures of such states as appoint electors, or the leading political managers in states having a general ticket, and not to the people of the U. States; and the scenes of intrigue and corruption, that will ensue, can be more easily imagined than described. The members of congress instead of being chosen like electors, not more than 34 days previous to their voting for president, are chosen two years before hand; and a sa majority of them are continued from term, to term, the most ample time is allow ed for tampering with them, If hu man nature is now, what the history of all past ages has shewn it to be, we must look to the time, if the election should continue to be made by con gress, when the presidency will be ub. trined by fraud, corruption and in-trigue; and when this shall be the case,

the people must robel or liberty will

expire. To avoid this disastrous result, various plaus may be adopted, but the one, which appears to me to be least liable to objection, after it is ascertain-ed, that in the first election, there is not a majority of the whole number of district votes for any one of the candidates, is, to let a new election be held by the people in their districts, and let their choice be confined to the two highest candidates. For that purpose, the first election may be held much sooner in the year than is now provided; and congress be required to meet several months earlier every fourth year than at the period now fixed. By this plan you make the president feel a real responsibility to the American people. And this is the only effects. al security, for the proper exercise of power, and the only safe guard against

the abuse of it. Having now, Mr. Speaker, presented my views in detail of the several propositions contained in the resolutions; and, I humbly hope, succeeded in showing, that the system for electing the president and vice president, ought to be uniform in all the states, that the system ought to be by districts in preference to general ticket-that the agency of electors is useless and dangerous, and that the people ought to vote directly for those officers-and that Diegard for the purity of the election requires, that hereafter the election should be kept out of the two houses of congress respectively. I will detain the house but a few minutes longer, while I present some general views to their consideration, of the principle, which ought to pervade all branches of our government, I mean the responsibility of all public agents, whether executive. legislative or judicial, for the proper exercise of their respective powers.

Our government is considered by many, as a government in which liberty is secured, as in Great Britain by the instrumentality of checks and balances. It is true that their agency is introduced into our system in aid of responsibility—but the principal object for which they are employed, is to prevent sudden changes, which may be the offspring of passion or temporary and violent excitement, and not to defeat the deliberate will of the great bo-dy of the nation, when distinctly and clearly ascertained and pronounced.

Hence, the constitution requires a majority of two thirds of each branch

of congress, and three-fourths of the

legislature of the several states, to sanction an alteration in its provisions. Ordinary legislation is checked by a division of the legislative power into two branches, and the qualified veto of the president, and is palanced as to questions particularly affecting the sovereignty or peculiar interests of the several states, by an equal representation in the senate, with regard to the population. But all these checks are designed for temporary effect, and not as insurmountable and immoveable obstacles. But how different is the case in the governments of Europe. - There checks and balances of opposite or independent interests are the only security against the uncontrolled action of despotic power. In most countries the check is but feeble, consisting only of an order of hereditary n bility .-In such governments, however, there is no security for the people, against the oppressions of either prince or no-bles. In France and England, and some of the minor governments of Burope; an imperfect representation of the people is introduced, and checks the oppressions of the two hereditary orders. A partial security of liberty is thus attained. Confining our views to England, where this security is greatest, how different is the nature of checks and balances as understood there and in this country? There they consist in the counterbalancing power of three independent orders of society. The king, the hereditary peerage, and the house of commons, which presents an imperfect representation of the people. No law can pass without the assent of all these orders. The King acts under no responsibility, holding his station by hereditary right. The nobility, hold their stations also by hereditary right, & feel no responsibility. The house of commons is the only branch which is responsible and that responsibility is to a small portion of

ded to, and relieve agresable necessity

nty Orphans Court, th, 1826. n, by petition, of ministrator of Thoe of Anne Arundel it is ordered, that he

uired by law for the bit their claims a ceased, and that the once in each week, x successive weeks, . H. HALL,

J. Hall, Admir. OF PARTNER.

rm of BRYAN o. is this day disconsent. All per-s said firm, will by note or other-with Bryan and

WATKINS

t a share of the we will do the

Vaws.

June 2